





Notwithstanding the violence of English and American vessels, the Slave Trade is carried on to an incredible extent.

**Mexico.**—It was reported in *Anna*, on the 20th of April, that Congress at Mexico had met, decided, by a great majority, to adhere to the union with the monarchy of Spain, upon the constitutional system. Yturbe had protested against it.

**Domingo.**—A letter from the *au-Prince*, dated April 13th, mentions, that "President Boyer has broken the shackles on the slaves throughout the island of St. Domingo, and that there is not a slave who now inhabits that island, but peace and liberty reign, universally. In consequence of an attack lately made on Samarra, an order has been issued, forbidding the departure of any vessel from the ports of the island, in which a Frenchman is directly or indirectly interested. It is also reported that Boyer has demanded of the French government an explanation of that affair."

**DOMESTIC.**

The government of the City of Boston, was organized on the first instant, in the old Cradle of Liberty Hall, which was filled with spectators in every part. Two of the spacious galleries were filled with ladies; and among the spectators we noticed His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Judges Jackson and Quincy, and most of the Judges and Town Officers. The arrangements were very convenient. Seats were prepared for the Mayor, the Chief Justice and the Chaplain of the day. A platform, about two feet from the floor, had been thrown from the Moderator's seat, to nearly the extent of the Hall. On this the Selectmen of the past year, and the Boards of Aldermen and Common Councilors, were accommodated with seats, the floor covered with carpets. On a table, at the head of the platform, was an engrossed copy of the City Charter, contained in a silver case. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilors, seated in the Selectmen's room, whence they preceded, preceded by the Selectmen, into the hall, and took their seats. The Rev. Amos A. Phelps, of the Church of Grace was addressed in a fervent and animated prayer by the Rev. Dr. BALDWIN. The oaths of allegiance and office were then administered to the Hon. JOHN W. WELLS, by his Honour Chief Justice PARKER. The Mayor then administered the oaths of allegiance and office to the Board of Aldermen, and then to the Common Council.

**Wheeler's Hill,** a place dear to every American, has been divided into lots, which were sold on the instant by auction. That part of the hill which Gen. Warren fell on, which a monument has been erected to his memory, has been purchased by his nephew for the sum of 640 dollars. It is to be regretted that the whole hill has not been made public property.

Thirty-one arks loaded with wheat and two loaded with flour, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, from Schuylkill county, whence by water of more than one hundred miles. This is the first cargo which has ever descended the river Schuylkill from the head of navigation, and it is worthy of remark that the wheat from which the flour was manufactured, was raised on the borders of the Susquehanna, and brought during the winter, on sleds, to the mills at the head of the Schuylkill.

The United States' Bank stock, after going down to 98 in the City of New York, on Wednesday the 1st instant, sold as high as 105 on the following Friday, but fluctuated between that price and 105. In Philadelphia it has not fallen lower than 102 or 103.

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**

**Naval.**—Captain DOWNS has been appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop *Guerriere*, now lying at Norfolk. Captain J. KEXSHAW has been appointed to the command of the corvette *Adams*, now fitting out at Norfolk. Captain JOHN SHAW has been summoned for six months by the Council assembled in Boston, and the sentence is approved by the President of the United States.

We learn that the U. S. sloop *Sharpe*, Lieutenant PERRY, lately visited the island called Key West, on Cape Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of erecting a fortification on it for the protection of our commerce, &c.—Lieut. P. hoisted the flag of the United States, as the symbol of our sovereignty, and gave it the name of *Johnson Island*, (in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy,)—he left there a shipman and four men.—This Island is said to have a great plenty of wood of a good land, and what is still more important, an inexhaustible natural spring of water. It will probably hereafter be a rendezvous for wreckers, as much nearer the general scene of shipwrecks, than Nassau, New Providence.

**Commerce.**—At New York there were the last month one hundred and thirty arrivals from foreign ports, a number than for any month preceding four years.

the gospel supplies, appear in many cases, to be forgotten. Religion is made to coincide with worldly pursuits to such a degree, that it seems to be rather a superadded than a transforming principle. It appears to be admitted into the bosom, rather as a venerable counsellor, to keep subordinate impulses in respectful restraint, than as a mighty agent, subduing the propensities, rectifying the affections, and bringing the whole soul into subjection to the obedience of Christ. But where higher Christian attainments have been made, and the soul is manifestly advancing towards Heaven, how often do we find an unaccountable exclusiveness in its views ! It has light and hope within ; but these illuminate and cheer no one else. It seems to have quite forgotten one important though subordinate object, which was contemplated in its salvation. It has never thought of the part it was designed to take in the extension of the reign of Christ.

The doctrine which it is our wish to establish is this : " That every Christian is enjoined to consecrate every faculty which he possesses to efforts (consistent with indispensable duties) to promote the cause of his Redeemer."

This principle is so important, that we conceive it to be a profitable theme, for careful inquiry and illustration. We shall say nothing more, at present, respecting the *obligations* in the case.—The Christian feels the "love of Christ constrain him" to a certain course of holy action. To ascertain the *extent and best method of conducting it*, as well as the *probable effects*, will form the main object of our inquiries.

(To be continued.)

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"PLAIN TRUTH."

A periodical publication, bearing this title, has been commenced in Canadaigua, [New York].—It issues once a fortnight, at \$1 a year, payable in advance. The objects of the editors, as stated in their prospectus, are, to "expose the fallacy of the Missionary plans now in operation, and, if possible, to break the spell which is maintained over the public mind, by designing men, relative to Missions ; to tear from Hypocrisy her mask, and expose her in her native deformity ; to disseminate correct religious intelligence ; to encourage *home charities* ; and to combat *error and falsehood*, upon these subjects, in whatever form they may encounter them."

REMARKS :—We cannot but regret, that publications like the one mentioned above, the Reformer, of Philadelphia, and some others holding a similar doctrine and tone, should find countenance from the community. We do not anticipate any serious injury to the Missionary cause, from efforts of this nature, or even from those of a far more imposing aspect. The Missionary spirit is abroad ; and it were as impossible for man to arrest its course, and prevent its ultimate triumph, as to check the torrent of Niagara. Such publications, too, can have little effect except among those who are already disaffected towards the pious enterprise of the present times.—Still we regret that any attempt should be made to confirm prejudices and delusions ; and especially are we grieved to see such hostility to the sacred cause of the Redeemer. We insist upon the sentiment which we have before expressed, that specious pretences respecting "home charities," will be found, in the case of those who oppose Missionary operations altogether, to be mere delusive pretexts to conceal hostility or disregard to religion itself.

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AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Few themes have been discussed, with less of good temper, and sound reasoning, than the literary claims of this nation. Those who have sought for opportunities to disparage us, have delighted to dwell upon our literary deficiencies ; and have presumptuously assumed a fact, which no intelligent American denies, as conclusive evidence of mental incapacity. This unworthy temper

**"L\*\*\*\* FAMILY AT WASHINGTON."**

A small volume, entitled, "The L\*\*\*\* Family at Washington, or a Winter in the Metropolis," has just issued from the press in this city. We opened it with the expectation of finding entertaining, if not edifying, observations on topics which a residence here is likely to suggest; and particularly, we were attracted by the promise which such a work held out, of spirited portraits of the distinguished men, who reside here, or are drawn to the seat of government. We have not been wholly disappointed, as to these particulars. Several sketches are given, drawn with a free, and apparently accurate pencil. There are interspersed occasional remarks, which evince correct thought and intelligent observation, expressed in pure and polished language. But making these inconsiderable deductions, the rest of the book is mere waste paper. The story is flimsy, ill conceived, and ill sustained.—Most of the dramatis personæ are broad caricatures, the incidents are forced and unnatural, and the attempts at humour are almost uniformly marked by coarse vulgarity. The author certainly mistook his province, in affecting to be witty and satirical.

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**CONGRESS.**

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**SENATE.**

The bill from the House granting certain privileges to steam ships and vessels, owned by incorporated companies, was taken up in committee of the whole, and, on motion, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill authorizing the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and making an appropriation of \$9000 for the repair of said road, has passed—ayes 29, nays 7.

[The bill was finally rejected by the President, on the ground of its being unconstitutional.]

The bill for the relief of non-resident debtors in the District of Columbia being under consideration, Mr. Eaton moved the adoption of the following proviso:

"Provided, That no discharge under this act to which it is amendatory, shall operate against any creditor residing without the limits of the District of Columbia, except the creditor at whose instance the debtor may be confined."

Which was adopted, and the bill passed.

The bill from the House further to regulate the Post Office Establishment, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to its being so loosely drawn, and so defective in other respects, as to require considerable amendment.

The bill to extend the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, and the bill to incorporate the inhabitants of Georgetown, D. C. were both indefinitely postponed.

The bill further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, has passed.

And the bill explanatory of an act for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore, has also passed.

A great number of bills for the relief of individuals, and some of a more general character, for which we have not room, were also passed during the last days of the session. Much executive business has also been despatched. On Wednesday afternoon, a few minutes after two o'clock, the Senate adjourned, sine die.

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**HOUSE.**

The bill from the Senate transferring to the state of Pennsylvania the right of the United States to the proceeds of militia fines incurred during the late war, has passed.

The bill from the Senate to amend the act "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," has passed.

The bill from the Senate to abolish the United States' trading establishments with the Indians, on its third reading, passed, without debate or division.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, has passed.

The bill explanatory of the act for the relief of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore has passed.

The bill from the Senate to repeal the 14th section of the act of last session reducing the army, passed.

The bill further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter and establish certain collection districts, has passed, by a vote of 100 to 35.

An attempt was made to sustain the bill authorizing the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road, notwithstanding the objections of the President but failed; ayes 68, nays 72.

Mr. Chambers called for the consideration of a bill from the Senate to authorize the selection of a suitable site for a National armory on the western waters; but the House refused to consider the bill.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the corporation of the city of Washington to drain the low grounds in the vicinity of the capitol, and to ornament certain parts of said city, passed by considerable majority.

The bill to establish certain post roads and discontinue others, referred to the House by the Senate, has passed.

Many bills for the relief of individuals have been passed by the House during the few last days of the session, among some of a more general description, to which we cannot take particular notice.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, (Mr. M.)

This image shows a dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric. A lighter, textured strip runs vertically along the left edge, suggesting a hinge or a joint. The overall appearance is that of a close-up of a material with a fine, grainy texture.

